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EXTRACT FOR ABSTAINING FROM NARCOTICS AND ITS PREPARATION

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Descriptions

Extract for Abstaining From Narcotics and Its Preparation

Background Technology

The invention relates to an abstract for keeping calm, easing pain, and/or abstaining from narcotics, and well as its preparation method.

At present, there are two kinds of medicines for abstaining from narcotics: substitutive medicine and antidotismus medicine. Substitutive medicine refers to the use of less addictive narcotics, such as most popular medicine "methadon" and other medicines including "dihydroetorphine hydrochloride", "buprenorphine", "dolantin" and "Fu-Kang tablets", to replace highly addictive narcotics in order to alleviate the effect of narcotics to the neural system of narcotic addicts. The disadvantage of this kind of medicine is that long-time use of such medicines can easily form new medical dependency. The antidotismus medicines mainly take advantage of the antagonism of medicines, i.e., the inhibitive effect of one substance to another

¹ Numbers in the margin indicate pagination in the foreign text.

substance on human body, in order to reduce the abstaining reaction of narcotics. In the treatment using such medicines, the frequently used antagonism medicines include cyclaxocine, naloxone, clonidine, and naltrexone that can help release the toxins accumulated in the bodies of narcotic addicts as a result of taking narcotics for a long time. However, these medicines can only lower, not completely eliminate abstaining reaction. Although narcotic addicts do not form new medical dependency to these medicines, the medicines cause aversion, sweating, uneasiness, and anxiety at the initial use period. Clonidine offers short effective time. The sudden stop of taking such medicine after long-time use may cause slight non-opioid abstaining syndrome. Besides, antagonism medicines have antagonism only to opium narcotics and may do severe harm to body organism if they are applied to cocaine addicts.

The above two kinds of medicines are merely limited to reducing the physiological reaction induced by abstaining from narcotics. They cannot solve the sense of hunger of narcotic addicts for narcotics. In other words, the above two kinds of narcotic abstaining medicines are merely limited to abstaining the physiological dependency, not psychological dependency of narcotic addicts to narcotics. Since the psychological desire of narcotic addicts to narcotics usually exceeds

the physiological pain brought about by abstaining narcotics, the retaking rate of narcotic addicts is usually as high as over 90%.

/2

Objective of Invention

Specific to the disadvantages of the above substitutive and antidotismus narcotic abstaining medicines, this invention provides an extract for keeping calm, easing pain, and/or abstaining from narcotics. As a narcotic abstaining extract with extremely low retaking rate, the extract can abstain from both physiological dependency and psychological dependency of narcotic addicts. It can also be used for keeping calm or easing pain. The invention also provides the extract preparation method.

Another objective of the invention is to provide a medical compound as sedative, analgesic, and/or narcotics abstaining medicine.

Another objective of the invention is to provide a treatment method for easing pain, keeping calm and/or abstaining physiological and psychological dependencies of narcotic patients on narcotics.

The other objectives of the invention are reflected in the detailed description of the invention.

Detailed Description

During a long term research, the inventor discovered an extract that not only helps keep calm and ease pain, but also effectively abstain from the addiction of narcotic addicts.

The invention provides an extract from a compound. The compound includes the following components in weight share:

(1) 45~60 shares of component A containing one or more substances chosen from *Hominis Placenta*, Flower of *Datura metel* L., Toxin of *Fugu ocellatus*, and toxin of *Naja naja*;

(2) 15~30 shares of component B containing one or more substances chosen from Root of *Panax ginseng*, *Ginseng Radix Ferum*, *Ginseng Radix Coreensis*, and *Panacis Quinquefolii Radix*;

(3) 6~9 shares of component C containing one or more substances chosen from Root of *Aconitum carmichaeli* Debx, and Skin of *Cinnamomum cassia* Presl.;

(4) 30~60 shares of component D consisting of Herb of *chelidonium majus* L.;

(5) 9~15 shares of component E consisting of Stem of *corydalis* *turtschaninovii* Bess (*Yuanhusuo*);

(6) 9~15 shares of component F consisting of Gallstone of *Bos taurus domesticus* Gmelin;

(7) 12~15 shares of component G consisting of one or more substances chosen from Fruit of *cannabis sativa* L. and Fruit of *Biota orientalis* (L) Endl.;

(8) 6~12 shares of component H consisting of one or more substances chosen from Stem of *Aipinia officinarum* Hance and Stem of *Zingiber officinale* Rosc.;

(9) 15~25 shares of component I consisting of Root of *Salvia miltiorrhiza*;

(10) 15~30 shares of component J consisting of one or more substances chosen from *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill. and Fruit of *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.;

(11) 6~10 shares of component K consisting of one or more substances chosen from Root of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fish. and Honey-Fried Root of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fish..

In the compound for preparing the extract of the invention, the Gallstone of *Bos taurus domesticus* Gmelin can be replaced by or used together with Trunk of *Dryobalanops aromatica* Gaertn. The use amount Trunk of *Dryobalanops aromatica* Gaertn is 0.5~3.0 shares.

In addition to the above components, the compound can optionally include one or more kinds of the following components in order to

enhance narcotic abstaining effect, enhance the patient's resistance of body organs against diseases, improve the patient's physiological level, and lower the toxic and side effects of the medicine.

Specifically, these optional components include, in weight shares:

12~18 shares of *Caulis Sinomenii*;

12~18 shares of *Radix Scutelleriae*;

12~25 shares of *Radix Cynanchi Paniculati*;

9~12 shares of *Radix Saposhnikoviae*;

15~30 shares of *Radix Astragali*;

9~12 shares of *Ramulus Euonymi*;

12~15 shares of *Cortex Albiziae*;

12~15 shares of *Folium Ginkgo*;

9~12 shares of *Caulis Polygoni Multiflori*;

12~15 shares of *Rhizoma Acori Tatarinowii*;

6~9 shares of *Venenum Bufonis*;

12~25 shares of *Cochinchinese Asparagus Root*.

/4

The invention provides a method for keeping calm, easing pain, and abstaining from narcotics, including the administration of effective dosage of extract of the invention to patient.

The administration of the extract of the invention can be oral

administration or injection. Depending on patient's condition, the dosage of the extract of the invention can be different.

When the extract of the invention is used for keeping calm purpose, the oral dosage for adult is generally 0.3~0.6g per time and 2~3 times a day, while the injection dosage is generally 0.1~0.3g per time. The dosage can be increased if necessary.

When the extract of the invention is used for easing pain purpose, the oral dosage for adult is generally 0.6~1.2g per time. The extract is administered when the patient is painful. The injection dosage is generally 0.3~0.6g per time. The dosage can be increased if necessary.

When the extract of the invention is used for abstaining from narcotics, the dosage is determined based on the patient's duration of narcotic addicting time, narcotic taking manner and type of narcotics. Generally speaking, the oral dosage for adult is 1.5~9.0g per time and 2~4 times per day. The injection dosage for adult is 0.6~3.0g per time and 2~4 times per day. Because of many factors affecting the determination of dosage, the dosage can be properly increased within certain range depending on the patient's condition. The specific dosages are shown in the following examples:

Table 1

Narcotic Taking Duration	Narcotic Taking Manner	Narcotic Taking Amount	Narcotic Type	Oral Dosage	Injection Dosage
< 3 months	Smoking	< 0.5g	Heroin only	1.5~2.4g	0.6~1.2g
< 3 months	Smoking with tin foil	< 0.5g	Heroin only	1.5~2.4g	0.6~1.2g
< 3 months	Injection	< 0.5g	Heroin only	3.6~4.8g	1.2~1.8g
> 3 months	Non-injection manner	< 0.5g	Heroin only	3.6~4.8g	1.2~1.8g
> 3 months	Injection	< 0.5g	Heroin only	3.6~4.8g	1.2~1.8g
> 3 months	Non-injection manner	> 0.5g	Heroin only	4.5~6.0g	1.5~2.4g
> 3 months	Injection	> 0.5g	Heroin only	5.0~9.0g	2.0~3.0g

The medical compound based on the invention includes effective amount of extract of the invention and pharmaceutical carrier and/or excipient. The said carrier and/or excipient is common carrier and/or excipient such as starch, gelatin etc.

The medical compound of the invention can be made into a variety of forms such as tablet, gastric or intestinal sugar-coated tablet, powder, particle, or capsule including gastric capsule and intestinal capsule. The powder can also be soaked in 0.5~2% salt brine to become oral liquid or needle injection.

The invention also provides a method for preparing the extract of the invention. The preparation method includes the following steps:

(1) Crush raw materials. All raw materials for preparing the extract of the invention are available in market. The raw materials can be crushed using a variety of conventional methods such as grinding method and liquefied helical method, but preferably using liquefied helical method. The particles of the crushed raw materials are at nanometer level. The size of particles is usually 10~300nm, preferably 10--50nm. Crushing the raw materials into nanometer level fine powder can increase the surface free energy of particles, which is beneficial for increasing the rate of extraction. The liquefied helical method can cause the interior and surface of particles to appear extensive lattice distortion through high frequency impact, thus increasing the non-crystallization level.

/6

(2) Extract the crushed raw materials with proper amount of water. In the water extracting process, the amount of water added is 8~12 times more than the volume of the raw materials, and is preferably in 10:1 ratio. The temperature is controlled at 90~100°C. The water extraction time is generally 1~2.5 hours, preferably 1.5~2 hours at 90~100°C.

(3) Infiltrate water extraction solution and concentrate the infiltrated solution. The sediment after infiltration can be re-extracted with water. In the water ex-extracting process, the amount of water added is 5~8 times more than the volume of the raw materials. The water extraction step can be conducted several times, preferably 2 times.

(4) Add 70% alcohol into concentrated solution and place the solution in 80~85°C water bath for reflux. The ratio of alcohol amount added and the volume of the concentrated solution is 1.5~2.5:1, and is preferably 1.5:1. The reflux time is generally 20~60 minutes, preferably 30~45 minutes. After reflux, leave the concentrated solution in a standstill for 2~3 hours.

(5) Infiltrate the solution and concentrate the infiltrated solution.

The concentrated solution can be further processed as needed. For example, the concentrate can be dried up to obtain powder. Conventional dry-up methods can be applied such as spray dry-up method, vacuum freezing dry up method. According to the preparation method of the invention, conventional infiltration method such as centrifugal infiltration method can be applied. Conventional vacuum evaporator or centrifugal thin film concentrator can be applied for

concentration.

Some raw materials such as Skin of *Cinnamomum cassia* Presl. and Stem of *Zingiber officinale* Rosc. Used for preparing the extract of the invention contain some volatile oils such as cinnamon bark oil and gingerol. When the extract of the invention is stored for a long time, these volatile oils will volatilize gradually, affecting the medical efficacy of the extract. To extend the storage period of the extract of the invention, pretreatment can be done to Skin of *Cinnamomum cassia* Presl. and Stem of *Zingiber officinale* Rosc. raw materials before the raw material crushing step in order to stabilize the volatile oils contained in these raw materials.

In the pretreatment step, conventional distillation method can be applied to distill Skin of *Cinnamomum cassia* Presl. and Stem of *Zingiber officinale* Rosc. raw materials. The temperature is controlled in the range of 90~120°C while the distillation time is controlled in the range of 10~30 minutes. The distilled raw materials are undergone crushing step. The distilled volatile oil is stabilized with β -cyclic dextrin and then undergone water extraction together with crushed fine powder.

/7

The concentrated solution is generally concentrated to 20~50% of

the volume of the infiltration solution, and then dried up. In the dry-up process using spray dry-up method, the actual temperature is only 35~50°C and the drying process is accomplished in several seconds or ten more seconds. Generally speaking, high fluidity powder can be sprayed out if the blow-in temperature of the concentrated solution is 110~130°C and the blow-out temperature is 65~80°C. The powder is added into 0.9% salt brine to prepare oral liquid.

In the vacuum freezing dry-up method, the concentrated solution is processed under about -50°C temperature and 0.01Kpa pressure to obtain dry powder containing about 3% water. The powder is sterilized under ultraviolet ray for 30 minutes before being capsuled.

The infiltrated solution can also be concentrated into paste, diluted with proper amount of water, refrigerated for 24 hours, infiltrated, added with monotreacle, potassium citrate, volatile oil, and added with proper amount of water to 1000ml. Refrigerate and infiltrate the solution, and seal in 10ml ampoule. Sterilize at 100°C for 30 minutes to obtain the extract of the invention.

The extract of the invention can be used for keeping calm, easing pain, and abstaining from narcotics. Compared with existing narcotic abstaining medicines, the extract of the invention as narcotic abstaining medicine has outstanding advantages that are specifically

reflected in the following aspects:

(1) The extract can improve the microcirculation of the whole body, especially the microcirculation in the cerebrum zone. It can also effectively promote the generation of cerebral endorphin, thus subjectively resisting the induction of narcotics.

(2) The extract can inhibit the activity of cerebral d_2 receptor, clearly alleviate and eliminate the syndromes of narcotic addicts to opium (morphine, heroin, dolantin), cocaine, hemp, and amphetamine chloride narcotics.

(3) The extract can adjust the equilibrium distribution of mediators in cerebral cells, which helps control vegetative nerve functional disturbance induced by narcotics, i.e., "addict desire" and "addict return" sequelae.

(4) The extract can help supplement *qi* and warm *yang*, regulate the flow of *qi*, eliminate phlegm, expel toxic material, ease pain, activate the brain and tranquilize mental anxiety, activate the spleen-*qi*, nourish spleen and kidney, and regulate the balance of body functions.

Because of the above outstanding advantages, the narcotic abstaining effect of the extract of the invention is rather obvious:

1. The extract offers significant narcotic abstaining result

without toxic effect, side effect, and adverse reaction. It is broadly applicable to the treatment of morphine, heroin, dolantin, cocaine, hemp, and amphetamine chloride addicts.

2. The extract offers short time-to-response and short treatment period, and is able to remove body dependency to narcotics in 3~7 days and remove psychological dependency in 7~20 days.

/8

3. The extract does not generate sense of euphoria and is not addictive.

4. The extract offers high abstaining rate and low retaking rate.

Toxicological Test

The acute toxicity test result to the extract of the invention shows that the lethal dosage LD_{50} to half of the mice in test is $4.86 \pm 0.58 \text{g/kg}$.

The long-term toxicological test to the extract of the invention shows that the extract of the invention does not cause deformation, cancer, mutation, and organ damage.

Animal Test on Curative Effect of the Extract of the Invention

Make pure Wister mice into narcotic addictive inhibition-associated microcirculation model. Behead the mice and

take the brains. Conduct Methionine-enkephalin (MEK) and leucine-enkephalin (LEK) radioimmunoassay to three cerebral zones--brain stem, hypothalamus, and striate body. The test result shows that both the LEK and LEK contents in the three cerebral zones of addicted mice are lower than that of normal mice. The difference is significant except for brain stem MEK. The MEK and LEK levels in the three cerebral zones of the mice, except for MEK in brain stem, in the group taking narcotic abstaining extract of the invention tend to rise again to the normal endorphin level of normal physique mice.

The animal tests confirm that the concentration of endorphin after taking the extract of the invention is higher than that before taking the extract.

Clinical Test of the Extract of the Invention

The extract of the invention is used to treat 432 cases of heroin narcotic syndrome patients. The curative effect is satisfactory as compared with the control group using other medicines.

All cases in the test are in compliance with the classification and diagnosis guidance on psychological and behavioral disorders induced by the use of mental activity medicines in "International Classification of Diseases" (ICD-10), as well as the diagnosis standard on drug abuse and drug dependency related disorders stated

in the "Manual of Mental Diseases Systematic Diagnosis" (second edition) (DSMIII-R) compiled by American Psychiatric Association.

/9

In the treatment group, there are 432 patients, including 270 male patients and 162 female patients. The patient age range is 12~67 and the average age is 23. The course of disease is 1 month~ 10 years. The average course of disease is 36.8 months. The patients include 38 patients having a course of disease of less than 3 months, 42 patients having a course of disease of 3~6 months, 54 patients having a course of disease of 6 months~ 1 year, 236 patients having a course of disease of 1~5 years, and 62 patients having a course of disease of over 5 years. Among the patients, 372 patients took heroin only, 26 patients took heroin and hemp successively, 25 patients took heroin, etorphine, and dolantin jointly, 9 patients took both heroin and ecstasy. In terms of narcotics taking method, 132 patients took narcotics through inhalation, 264 through injection, and 36 through both inhalation and injection. As far as the amount of narcotics taken is concerned, 180 patients took less than 0.5g each time, 192 patients took 0.5~1g, while 60 patients took more than 1g. Apart from 6 patients who were treated for the first time, all other patients were undergone other narcotic abstaining treatments such as mandatory abstaining

therapy, hibernation therapy, methadone therapy, Yang's 1+1 therapy, and buprenorphine therapy. 31 patients received treatment for 1 time, 64 patients received treatment for 2 times, 43 patients received treatment for 3 times, 57 patients received treatment for 4 times, and 231 patients received treatment for 5 or more times.

In the control group, there are 175 patients, including 105 male patients and 70 female patients. The patient age range is 15~39 and the average age is 26. The course of disease is 3 months~ 7 years. The average course of disease is 33.6 months. The patients include 13 patients having a course of disease of 3~6 months, 47 patients having a course of disease of 6 months~ 1 year, 90 patients having a course of disease of 1~5 years, and 25 patients having a course of disease of over 5 years. Among the patients, 95 patients took heroin only, 32 patients took heroin and hemp successively, 41 patients took heroin, etorphine, and dolantin jointly, 7 patients took both heroin and ecstasy. In terms of narcotics taking method, 85 patients took narcotics through inhalation, 73 through injection, and 17 through both inhalation and injection. As far as the amount of narcotics taken is concerned, 17 patients took less than 0.5g each time, 93 patients took 0.5~1g, while 65 patients took more than 1g. Apart from 17 patients who were treated for the first time, all other patients were

undergone other narcotic abstaining treatments such as mandatory abstaining therapy, hibernation therapy, methadone therapy, and Yang's 1+1 therapy. 39 patients received treatment for 1 time, 18 patients received treatment for 2 times, 29 patients received treatment for 3 times, 63 patients received treatment for 4 times, and 26 patients received treatment for 5 or more times.

The patients are divided into three grand groups according to random control test. Each grand group includes both treatment group and control group. Group A consists of 130 patients from treatment group and 65 patients from control group assigned randomly in the ratio of 2:1; Group B consists of 170 patients from treatment group and 68 patients from control group assigned randomly in the ratio of 2.5:1; Group C consists of 85 patients from treatment group and 42 patients from control group assigned randomly in the ratio of 2:1.

Treatment Method

- (1) Direct abstaining method

/10

Table 2

Treatment Group	Extract of the Invention	Group A	130 patients	2.4g	Qid
		Group B	170 patients	3.6g	Qid
		Group C	85 patients	4.5g	qid
		Other	47 patients	3.0g	qid

Small amount of sedative-hypnotic medicines are supplemented to patients after taking the extract of the invention for 7 days. Patients taking the extract of the invention no longer use narcotics and morphine anesthetics. Patients with severe syndrome are treated with non-anesthetic medicines accordingly.

Table 3

Control Group	Mandatory Method	Group A	65 patients		
	Methadon	Group B	68 patients	20ml	qid
	Dolantin	Group C	42 patients	100ml	iv/im q4h

(2) Down abstaining method

Patients (in both treatment group and control group) may

continue to take narcotics while using narcotic abstaining medicines. The dosage of the medicine is set to help reduce intake of narcotics (patients using the extract of the invention generally reduces intake of narcotics naturally due to the sense of discomfort after taking narcotics). The medicine is applied continuously so that the patients can reduce the amount of narcotics taken until the addictive is removed. The course of treatment is about 2~3 months.

Observation Method

The changes of syndromes and physical signs of patients in each treatment group and control group are recorded.

The curative effect standard follows Himmeisbach abstaining syndrome score system.

--Cured: Patients show no abstaining syndrome upon cease of taking all medicines for over 3 months, or upon muscle injection of 0.4~0.8mg naloxone (both physical syndromes and psychological dependency disappear).

/11

--Very effective: Patients show abstaining syndrome upon cease of taking all medicines within 3 months, or show partial physical syndromes and most of psychological dependency syndromes upon muscle injection of 0.4~0.8mg naloxone.

--Effective: Patients show abstaining syndrome upon cease of taking all medicines within 1 month, or show most of physical and psychological dependency syndromes upon muscle injection of 0.4~0.8mg naloxone.

--Ineffective: Patients show no change on physical syndromes, are still dependent on narcotics, and show abstaining syndromes immediately after muscle injection of 0.4~0.8mg naloxone.

The test results are listed in Table 4:

Table 4

	Cured	Very Effective	Effective	Ineffective	Cure Rate	Total Effective Rate
	(cases)	(cases)	(cases)	(cases)	(%)	(%)
Group A						
Treatment Group (130 patients)	87	32	11	0	67.2	100
Control Group (65 patients)	23	23	14	5	35.3	92
Group B						
Treatment Group (170 patients)	106	47	15	2	62.6	98.7
Control Group (68 patients)	29	18	19	3	42.3	95.2
Group C						
Treatment Group (85 patients)	51	19	12	3	60.4	96.8
Control Group (42 patients)	16	11	12	3	38.5	92.1

/12

All of the 387 patients receiving direct abstaining treatment have abstained from narcotics. The cure rate is 100%. The follow-up investigation in 3~24 months shows that the retaking rate is 1.3%.

All patients receiving down abstaining treatment complained that they feel tasteless and headache when taking or injecting

narcotics after using the extract of the invention. During the period of using the extract of the invention, the narcotics taking amount is reduced by 70~80% and the state of mind is obviously improved. Increasing narcotic dosage will again lead to dizziness, nausea, and even vomiting.

All of the 45 patients receiving the down abstaining therapy have abstained from narcotics without pain in 2 months after taking the extract of the invention.

The invention is further explained through concrete implementations of the extract of the invention. It should be understood that these implementations are not meant to limit the scope of protection of the invention. Unless specified otherwise, all components in the extract described in the implementations are counted in weight shares.

Implementations 1~4

In the implementations, the extract of the invention is prepared according to the amount (in gram unit) of various raw material components listed in Table 5 and according to the method described below:

Apply liquefied helical method to crush the raw materials of proper amount into paste-like fine powder with the average particle

diameter of 50nm. The crushing equipment is Model DRS-2 crusher (manufactured by Jiangsu Super Fine Powder Engineering Technology Research Center). Add water to the fine powder and extract at 100°C. The water and fine powder volume ratio is 10:1. Infiltrate the extract liquid to obtain the filtered liquid. Conduct water extraction again to the obtained infiltrated pediment and then conduct infiltration. The time for the first water extraction is 2 hours and the time for the second water extraction is 1.5 hours. In the second water extraction, the water and fine powder volume ratio is 7:1. Merge the two filtered liquid, concentrate and cool down the liquid. Add 70% alcohol into the concentrated liquid, place it in an 80~85°C water bath, and reflux for 30 minutes. Leave the liquid in a standstill for 24 hours and then infiltrate the liquid. The amount of alcohol added is 1.5 times that of the concentrated liquid. Concentrate the infiltrated liquid until that each milliliter concentrated liquid contains 30µg total alkaloid. Use general centrifuge to separate the infiltrated liquid and remove residual sediment. Apply high speed centrifuge (14,000~16,000 rotations/minute) to separate the liquid. Apply spray dry-up process to the concentrated liquid to obtain powder extract of the invention.

Table 5

Number	Component	Implementation			
		1	2	3	4
1	<i>Hominis Placenta</i>	60	30	50	60
2	Root of <i>Panax ginseng</i>	15			15
	<i>Ginseng Radix Ferum</i>			18	
	<i>Ginseng Radix Coreensis</i>				
	<i>Panacis Quinquefolii Radix</i>		30		
3	Skin of <i>Cinnamomum cassia</i> Presl.	6		8	6
	Root of <i>Aconitum carmichaeli</i> Debx		9		
4	Herb of <i>chelidonium majus</i> L.	30	60	50	60
5	Stem of <u><i>corydalis turtschaninovii</i></u> Bess (<i>Yuanhusuo</i>)	15	9	12	15
6	<i>Bos taurus domesticus</i> Gmelin	15	9	12	15
7	Fruit of <i>Biota orientalis</i> (L) Endl.		15		
	Fruit of <i>cannabis sativa</i> L.	15		12	15
8	Stem of <i>Aipinia officinarum</i> Hance		9		
	Stem of <i>Zingiber officinale</i> Rosc.	6		9	6
9	Root of <i>Salvia miltiorrhiza</i>	25	15	20	25
10	Fruit of <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.		30		

	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill.	15		20	15
11	Honey-Fried Root of <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fish.		6		
	Root of <i>Glycyrrhiza uralensis</i> Fish.	10		9	10
12	<i>Caulis Sinomenii</i>		12	15	18

/14

13	<i>Radix Scutellariae</i>		12	15	18
14	<i>Radix Cynanchi Paniculati</i>		12	20	15
15	<i>Radix Saposhnikoviae</i>		12	10	9
16	<i>Radix Astragali</i>		15	20	30
17	<i>Ramulus Euonymi</i>		9	10	12
18	<i>Cortex Albiziae</i>		12	12	15
19	<i>Folium Ginkgo</i>		12	15	15
20	<i>Caulis Polygoni Multiflori</i>		12	10	9
21	<i>Rhizoma Acori Tatarinowii</i>		12	15	15

Implementation 5

In this implementation, the preparation method of the extract of the invention is the same as that of Implementations 1~4, except that the components for preparing the extract are: *Hominis Placenta* 45g, Root of *Panax ginseng* 25g, Skin of *Cinnamomum cassia* Presl. 9g,

Herb of *chelidonium majus* L. 45g, Stem of *corydalis turtschaninovii* Bess (Yuanhusuo) 15g, *Caulis Sinomenii* 15g, *Bos taurus domesticus* Gmelin 10g, Fruit of *cannabis sativa* L. 15g, *Cochinchinese Asparagus* Root 15g, Stem of *Zingiber officinale* Rosc. 9g, Root of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* 20g, *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill. 20g, *Venenum Bufonis* 9g, *Cortex Albiziae* 15g, *Radix Astragali* 25g, *Folium Ginkgo* 15g, *Rhizoma Acori Tatarinowii* 12g, Trunk of *Dryobalanops aromatica* Gaertn 2g, *Radix Saposhnikoviae* 9g, and Honey-Fried Root of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fish. 6g.

Implementation 6

In this implementation, the preparation method of the extract of the invention is the same as that of Implementations 1~4, except that the components for preparing the extract are: Flower of *Datura metel* L. 45g, *Ginseng Radix Coreensis* 15g, Skin of *Cinnamomum cassia* Presl. 6g, Root of *Aconitum carmichaeli* Debx 6g, Herb of *chelidonium majus* L. 30g, *Caulis Sinomenii* 16g, Fruit of *cannabis sativa* L. 15g, *Bos taurus domesticus* Gmelin 10g, Root of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* 15g, Stem of *Zingiber officinale* Rosc. 6g, *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill. 15g, Root of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fish. 6g, Stem of *corydalis turtschaninovii* Bess (Yuanhusuo) 12g, *Caulis Sinomenii* 12g, *Radix Astragali* 20g, *Radix Saposhnikoviae* 9g, and *Radix Cynanchi Paniculati* 20g.

It should be understood that technical personnel skillful in this field may make changes to the invention based on the contents revealed above. For example, the narcotic abstaining extract of the invention can be made into different forms for administration and carrying convenience, or the narcotic abstaining extract of the invention can be added with some auxiliary components known in the field such as aromatics and dyes. These changes fall in the domain of the invention and should thus be regarded as part of the scope of protection determined in the attached Claims.

Claims

What is claimed is:

1. An extract for keeping calm, easing pain, and abstaining from narcotics extracted from a compound containing the following components in weight share:

(1) 45~60 shares of component A containing one or more substances chosen from *Hominis Placenta*, Flower of *Datura metel* L., Toxin of *Fugu ocellatus*, and toxin of *Naja naja*;

(2) 15~30 shares of component B containing one or more substances chosen from Root of *Panax ginseng*, *Ginseng Radix Ferum*, *Ginseng Radix Coreensis*, and *Panacis Quinquefolii Radix*;

(3) 6~9 shares of component C containing one or more substances chosen from Root of *Aconitum carmichaeli* Debx, and volatile oil removed Skin of *Cinnamomum cassia* Presl.;

(4) 30~60 shares of component D consisting of Herb of *chelidonium majus* L.;

(5) 9~15 shares of component E consisting of Stem of *corydalis turtschaninovii* Bess (*Yuanhusuo*);

(6) 9~15 shares of component F consisting of Gallstone of *Bos*

taurus domesticus Gmelin and/or 0.5~3.0 shares of Trunk of *Dryobalanops aromatica* Gaertn.

(7) 12~15 shares of component G consisting of one or more substances chosen from Fruit of *cannabis sativa* L. and Fruit of *Biota orientalis* (L) Endl.;

(8) 6~12 shares of component H consisting of one or more substances chosen from Stem of *Aipinia officinarum* Hance and volatility removed Stem of *Zingiber officinale* Rosc.;

(9) 15~25 shares of component I consisting of Root of *Salvia miltiorrhiza*;

(10) 15~30 shares of component J consisting of one or more substances chosen from *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill. and Fruit of *Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.;

(11) 6~10 shares of component K consisting of one or more substances chosen from Root of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fish. and Honey-Fried Root of *Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fish..

2. The extract in Claim 1, wherein the compound also contains one or more following substances:

12~18 shares of *Caulis Sinomenii*;

/17

12~18 shares of *Radix Scutelleriae*;

12~25 shares of *Radix Cynanchi Paniculati*;

9~12 shares of *Radix Saposhnikoviae*;

15~30 shares of *Radix Astragali*;

9~12 shares of *Ramulus Euonymi*;

12~15 shares of *Cortex Albiziae*;

12~15 shares of *Folium Ginkgo*;

9~12 shares of *Caulis Polygoni Multiflori*;

12~15 shares of *Rhizoma Acori Tatarinowii*;

6~9 shares of *Venenum Bufonis*;

12~25 shares of *Cochinchinese Asparagus Root*.

3. A medical compound containing effective amount of extract in Claim 1 or 2 and pharmaceutical excipient or carrier.

4. The medical compound in Claim 3 for abstaining from narcotics, keeping calm, and/or easing pain purposes.

5. A method for abstaining from narcotics, keeping calm, and/or easing pain purposes, including giving effective amount of extract in Claim 1 or 2 to patients.

6. The method in Claim 5, wherein the adult oral dosage for narcotic abstaining purpose is 1.5~9.0g/time and 2~4 times per day.

7. The method in Claim 5, wherein the adult injection dosage for narcotic abstaining purpose is 0.6~3.0g/time and 2~4 times per

day.

8. A method for preparing the extract in Claim 1 or 2, including the following steps:

- (1) Crush the raw material to particle size of about 10~300nm,
- (2) Extract the crushed raw material with proper amount of water at extraction temperature of about 90~100°C,
- (3) Infiltrate water extraction liquid and conduct first concentration,
- (4) Conduct reflux treatment to concentrated liquid with 70% alcohol and leave it in a standstill,

/18

- (5) Infiltrate the liquid and conduct the second concentration.

9. The method in Claim 8, wherein the sediment obtained in Step (3) is conducted second water extraction.

10. The method in Claim 8 or 9, wherein the crushing method is liquefied helical method.